CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday,	7	5 4 55	*For January 1837.*
4 Saturday,	7	5 4 55	h. m. h.
5 Sunday,	7	5 4 55	New 6 6 25 even'g
6 Monday,	7	4 4 56	First 12 11 50 even.
7 Tuesday,	7	4 4 56	Full 21 - 2 24 aft'n.
8 Wednesday	7	3 4 57	Last 29 1 2 aft'n.
9 Thursday,	7	2 4 58	

Wanted Immediately,

AN Elderly Lady of respectability, and mild disposition, to take charge of a small family of children. Such an one will receive liberal compensation. For further particulars enquire of the Editor.
Jan. 6, 1837. 2-3f

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Craven & Folsom was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st instant.

All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle immediately; and those having claims present them for settlement.

JOHN CRAVEN.
DERIAS FOLSOM.
Jan. 2, 1837. 2-3f

The subscriber having purchased Mr. Craven's interest in the establishment will carry on at their old stand in his own name, where orders of every description in his line will be punctually attended to.

DERIAS FOLSOM.

N. B. Good wages will be given to a first rate Tinplate workman, and constant employ.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1837.

A—Doctor Alexander, Andrew Alexander, A. A. Alexander.

B—Nancy Byrum, John Boyles, S. Berryhill, George Baker, John Blunt, Miss Sarah Beaty, Sam'l. B. Berryhill, Nathan Brown, Allen Brown, David Bryan.

C—Isaac Campbell, A. W. Carpenter, Daniel Cozens 2, Mrs. Martha P. Caldwell, John Capps, Peter Clingman, Robert Cochrane, James D. Clayton, Selles J. Caldwell, Mrs. Jane Coover, or Solomon Coover, Chas. Calvin, Mr. Carnow, Jos. B. Clansel.

D—John Davidson 2, John Davis, Sen., and neighbors, Charles Dewes, Dr. M. Dougherty, Rev. John N. Davis, Mr. Davis, Blacksmith, Hugh Davis, George Deaver, Mathew W. Davis.

E—James Eagle, Sarah Elliood, Mrs. Jane Edwards, James Elms.

F—John M. Flough, Frederick Festerman, Aless Farrier.

G—John Garunan, Charles Gray, Joshuay Glen, James Grear, Cyrus Galloway, Charles Griffeth, Eli Griffeth, Nathaniel D. Gray, William Garrott.

H—Andrew Hipp, Thomas Hodge, Elam Harrison, Evan Hagler 2, Israel Hotchkiss, Isaac S. Henderson, Henry or Solomon Harris, William H. Hayes, Rev. J. Helms, Thomas Houston & Son.

I & J—Miss Jane Jones, Philip Johnson, John Jones, George M. Icehower, Lodowick Jinkins, Jane S. Johnson, M. Icehower, Sarah Jones, Washington Irwin, C. Jouan, Miss Paul Johns, John Johnson.

K—Thomas Kirkpatrick, James Kerr, Col. David Kerr, W. Kerr.

L—Secretary of Phalanx Lodge 2, William Lucky 2.

M—David McGibney, Samuel McRee, James M. McCord, James H. Morrison, Elizabeth Mason, Michael McLeary, Rebecca Moor, Henry S. Maxwell, John F. McNeely, R. C. McCord, Daniel A. Montgomery, Gilbert Sander Marshall.

N—H. Newland, Dr. W. W. Nowland, George H. Nickols. O—John. F. Orr.

P—David Purvines, Hannah Poke, Rev. John G. Postell, 3 John C. Pharr, John A. Parker, Joseph Pritchard, Wm. M. Parker.

R—John Roberts, 2, Z. A. Rudisill, John J. Roberts, Mrs. Abigail M. Rudisill, Joseph Reed, 2, John Robinson, Joseph Reed and neighbors.

S—Robert Steel, Moses W. Stanford, Elizabeth Sloan, Col. John Sloan, Horace Shepherd, Horatio M. Switzer, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 2, Jos. Shinn, Jno. Sleatman.

T—Rev. Jas. Thomas, Jno. Thompson, Jas. Thompson, Miss Jane A. Thompson, Adam H. Todd, Samuel Taylor, Mrs. Elanor Taylor.

S—Saml. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, Edward Weir, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, Geo. Winsor, 2, Philip Winsor, Wilson, Cureton & Co., Lucinder Wints. 146

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

TEXAS.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 23d ult. the following Message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of his Private Secretary, Andrew Jackson, jr., Esq.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.:

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military and civil condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the Report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at the last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power." This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so, when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or the new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them, until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the Revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the Revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occuring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the U. States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power no where expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict Constitutional Right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature on the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and it ever permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the U. States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted Colonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or unequivocally acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the part of Mexico.

The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character.

The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting, with simplicity and directness, the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence, that if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment, will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pickens remarked that he had no objection to the reference of this important subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations, because that Committee fairly represented the dominant party which was about to assume the control of the destinies of this country. But he hoped it would be understood distinctly that the Committee would make an early report on this most interesting topic.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

[COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER AND STAR.]

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from the Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Knoxville from this State, praying that the State will aid in the construction of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, and that Banking privileges be granted to a Company. Read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The bill providing for the survey and sale of the Cherokee Lands was taken up. Mr. Houlder moved that it be printed. Not agreed to. On Mr. Gudger's motion, the first Monday in October was stricken out, and the first Monday of September inserted. He further moved to fill the blank in said bill by inserting $4,000. Agreed to. Whereupon, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Reid presented a certificate from the Postmaster General, certifying under the Lesser Seal of the Post Office Department (the Greater having been burned) that Mr. Reid had tendered his resignation as Postmaster, and that the said resignation had been accepted before the day of his election to the Senate. Mr. R. moved the reference of said certificate to the Committee on Privileges and Elections—but subsequently withdrew it; when, on motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, the said Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the case of David Reid.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint Select Committee of two, on the part of each House, to take into consideration the Revenue Laws of the State. The Committee consists of Messrs. Polk and Mebane of the Senate, and of Messrs. Hill and Guthrie of the Commons.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to lay off and construct a Road from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River; and thence, to the Georgia line. Read first time. The bill appropriates $9,000 for this purpose.

The bill, yesterday passed, establishing a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Thomas, and laid on the table until Tuesday next.

SENATE.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on revised bills, reported the bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Manufacturing Company. Passed its second and third readings.

The revised bill concerning justices of the peace, passed its second reading.

Mr. Polk, from the joint Committee on public buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation of $75,000 to carry on the Capitol. The bill passed its first and second readings, and was ordered to lie on the table, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

The Senate then proceeded to consider revised bills, when the following passed three times; viz: Concerning the burning of woods; Concerning the common law; Concerning fairs; Concerning towns; Concerning ordinaries; Concerning governor and council; Concerning official bonds; Concerning the repeal of statutes; Concerning Internal Improvement; Concerning electors, Concerning justices of the peace.

The revised bill concerning the slander of women, passed its first and second reading. Mr. Cowper of Martin offered the following amendment: "And moreover, shall be subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; provided, nothing therein contained, shall be so construed, as to permit the party slandered to give evidence, or to prevent the party indicted, from giving the truth in evidence." On Mr. Carson's motion, the bill and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

On Mr. Spruill's motion, so much of the Adjutant General's report as relates to the militia, was referred to the military committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition from many citizens of Burke and Wilkes, praying the erection of a new county. Read and referred to the Committee on propositions and grievances.

A message from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three, on the part of each House, to enquire into the expediency of fitting up the government house and furnishing the same for the Governor. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Gilliam, Moore and Gales appointed a committee on the part of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from G. L. Champion, of S. Carolina, in relation to certain works of internal improvement in this State; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an act to regulate the deposites of the public money, was only intended as a temporary expedient to dispose of the surplus remaining in the Treasury on the first of January 1837, and therefore cannot operate on the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, from and after that time; and whereas, the public lands belonging to the United States, were either ceded to the general government by the old States, as a means to pay the public debt, and for the common use of all the States, (North Carolina inclusive) which at the time of cession were members of the Union, or might hereafter become so, were purchased and paid for out of the common treasury of all the States; and whereas, the public debt of the United States has been fully paid off, and there is annually accruing a large surplus not required for any of the purposes of government; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ought to be divided amongst the States of the Confederacy, as near as may be, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, viz: according to their federal population.

Resolved, That any act, by which the public lands shall be given to the States in which they are situated, would be a violation of the cession acts, and an act of injustice and a breach of faith to those States which originally ceded them to the confederacy.

Resolved, That any reduction of the minimum price at which the lands are now sold, is not demanded by the public necessities or by expediency, and would operate as a bane to speculators, at the expense of the old States, and the community at large.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law for an annual division of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of this Union, according to their federal population, and that they oppose any and every attempt that may be made, either to give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or to reduce the price thereof below the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Salem Manufacturing Company, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Surplus Revenue, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating three hundred thousand dollars of said Surplus Revenue to the establishment of one or more free schools in every county in this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Davenport introduced a resolution, providing that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 10th day of January next. Mr. Gales moved that the said resolution lie on the table. Negatived, 27 to 58. Mr. Guthrie moved to strike out the words "the 10th," and insert "the 16th." Mr. Campbell called for a division of the question, and the question on striking out was decided in the affirmative. The question on filling the blank with "the 16th," was also adopted.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Polk presented a bill to insure a fair valuation of lands, when given in for taxation. Referred to the Committee on the Revenue.

The following bills were received from the Commons, and severally read three times and ordered to be enrolled, viz: Concerning Gaming—Concerning Waste—Concerning Courts of Equity.

The Revised Bill concerning Revenue, was read the first time and referred to the Committee on the Revenue.

The Revised Bill concerning vice and immorality, was taken up. On Mr. Taylor's motion, the whole of the bill was stricken out, except the first section, and the bill passed as amended.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands acquired from the Cherokees, was taken up, amended, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the reading of a few Revised Statutes, the bill to establish a new County in the West, was taken up for consideration, and gave rise to an animated debate, in which Messrs. Haley, Graham, Satterthwaite, Rayner and Moore participated. The bill finally passed its 3d reading 62 to 46, and was sent to the Senate for its concurrence. The bill, as passed, provides that all the Judges of the Superior Courts shall hereafter be salaried officers, and receive 1950 dollars per annum, in full of all duties which the Legislature may devolve upon them. Of course, if the Senate agree to the amendment an additional Judge will have to be elected.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the first, second and third readings of the bills reported from the Committee on Revised Statutes.

SENATE.

Wednesday Dec. 28.

A Message was received from the Commons, proposing a conference (two on the part of each House) on the disagreement of the two Houses to the amendments to the engrossed resolution relative to the money to be received from the sales of Cherokee Lands. Concurred in, and Mr. Edwards and Mr. Carson, were appointed the Committee.

The Revised Bill concerning Processioning was read three times and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Kelly presented a bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina which passed its first reading.

Mr. Bryan from the Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the Resolution relative to giving Solicitors a fixed Salary. Concurred in.

Received from the other House two propositions to rescind the joint order, to elect a Public Printer, the latter of which was agreed to.

The following Revised Bills, viz: Concerning lands of deceased debtors, concerning seamen, concerning descents, were read three times and ordered to be enrolled.

The Revised Bill concerning Mills and Millers, was amended on its third reading, on motion of Mr. Spruill, so as to include Mud Mills, and so as to exempt the keepers of mills from working on roads or serving as Jurors.

The Senate proceeded to vote for seven Councillors of State. The Committee appointed to superintend the vote, reported the following result.—Bushee 24, Jones 26, Johnston 23, Perry 25, McRee 24, Ellison 25, Goodwin 26, Watt 25, Williamson 23, Dancy 22, Rogers 24, Davis 23, Ashe 23, McDiarmid 24. The joint vote was as follows: Bushee 75, Jones 79, Johnston 78, Perry 78, McRee 77, Ellison 78, Goodwin 81, Watt 82, Williamson 81, Dancy 77, Rogers 69, Davis 80, Ashe 79, and McDiarmid 79. Eighty votes being a majority, Messrs. Goodwin, Watt, Williamson, Rogers, and Davis were duly elected, leaving two still to be chosen.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Received from the Governor, a communication transmitting copies of two Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina, recently passed, one to amend the charter of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company—the other, to confer Banking privileges on the Stockholders of said Company; also joint Resolutions on the subject of said Railroad, and an extract from an Act of the same body to make appropriations for the year 1836. The communication was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that the two Acts be printed.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing that Cornelius Dowd and Daniel Courts are in nomination for the office of Public Treasurer, and that Messrs. Clayton and Hollingsworth are appointed to superintend the election, and that this House is ready to proceed to the election. The two Houses thereupon proceeded to vote. See vote under Charlotte head.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, the following names were withdrawn from the nomination for Councillors of State, viz: S. McCombs, D. Turner, and John Haywood; and the following added to the nomination, viz: James Watt, Francis L. Dancey, and A. H. Davis. Messrs. Hutchison and Gales were appointed to superintend the election, and the Senate informed that this House is now ready to proceed to the election.

The House then proceeded to vote as follows: For Johnston Busbee 51 votes; for Alfred Jones 53; for C. E. Johnston 55; for Willie Perry 53; for A. C. M'Ree 55; for *J.* Ellison 53; for Allen Goodwin 56; for *L.* Watt 57; for G. Williamson 58; for F. L. Dancey 55; for Allen Rogers, sen., 58; for A. H. Davis 57; for W. S. Ashe 56; for A. McDiarmid 55.

Mr. Hutchison reported that James Watt, George Williamson, Allen Rogers, sen., A. H. Davis and Allen Goodwin had each received a majority of the whole number of votes, and were duly elected; and that no other person had received such a majority.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the joint Resolution to go into an election of Public Printer, this day be rescinded. Agreed to.

A message from the Senate, informing that this House do not concur in the amendments of this House to the bill authorizing Courts of Record to change names. Whereupon it was resolved, that this House insist upon their said amendments.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced the following Resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the Resolutions referred to them, vacating the seats of certain members of this House.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

Received from the Commons, a message from the Governor with certain Documents, and also a proposition to print the two acts of the Legislature of South Carolina which accompanied it. Agreed to, and ordered to lie on the table and be made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Edwards moved that the Speaker invite a seat in the Senate to Col. Memminger of South Carolina, the Commissioner, appointed by that State on the subject of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, and that the Senate will hear any explanations, which he may think proper to make.

Received from the Commons a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, which passed its first reading and was refused.

A message from the Commons, proposing to adjourn on the 16th inst. *sine die*, was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Edwards moved to send a message proposing an adjournment on the 9th. Decided in the affirmative—Yeas 24, Nays 21.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Edward's Resolution, when it resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Joyner in the Chair. Mr. Bryan commenced a reply to the Speech heretofore made by Mr. Edwards, and after speaking an hour, he gave way, before he had concluded his remarks, and, on Mr. Montgomery's

question the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again; when the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to incorporate the Gaby Seminary Company in Bladen county, was read the third time, passed, on motion of Mr. Boswell, postponed indefinitely.

The bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Graham, referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. J. W. Gulick presented a bill to incorporate the Hiwassee Turnpike Company. Read first time.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the Resolution to vacate the seat of John Clayton on account of his being a Postmaster, reported that the Committee are unable to decide whether the said Clayton is constitutionally disqualified or not. On motion, the Report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Hutchings, from the select Committee to whom was referred the bill in relation to the Public Printing, reported the same with a proposition to strike out the whole of the bill and insert a substitute prepared by the Committee. The substitute abolishes the Office of State Printer, and makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to let out the printing for the two Houses and of the Laws and Journals by contract. On motion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

A large number of bills, reported from the Committee on Revised Statutes, were read the first, second and third times.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Moye introduced Resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the propriety of making compensation to Sheriffs for holding Elections for Governor and making returns thereof. *Adopted.*

Mr. Carson, a bill to confer Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Lexington, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, on certain terms and conditions. Passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for Monday next.

A message from the other House, proposing to vote this day, at 12 o'clock, for 2 Councillors of State. Mr. McCorkle moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to.

The Senate took up for consideration the amendment proposed by the other House to the bill establishing another Judicial District. [It provides that each of the Circuit Judges shall receive the sum of $1350 in full compensation for their services, with this condition, however, that $100 shall be deducted for every Court they fail to hold.]—The question on concurring with this amendment was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows—Mr. Spruill demanding them:

Those who voted in favor of the amendment are Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bryan of Carteret, Bunting, Barney, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Edwards, Fox, Gudger, Hall, Hawkins, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Kerr, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, Morehead, Moore, Polk, Reinhardt, Skinner, and Williams—20.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Arrington, Bennett, Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Exum, Hamlet, Lindsay, Melcher, Montgomery, Moye, McCormick, Reid, Redding, Sanders, Spruill, Taylor and Whitaker—17.

So the amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Joyner in the Chair, on Mr. Edwards's resolutions, and the amendments thereto by Mr. J. W. Bryan. Mr. B. resumed and concluded the argument commenced by him on yesterday, against the resolutions and in favor of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. J. Cooper of Martin, in favor of the original resolutions; after which, the Committee, on motion of Mr. Taylor, rose, and obtained leave to sit again; when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Franklin Turnpike Company; the Revised Bill concerning the Literary Fund; the Revised Bill concerning the Seat of Government and Public Buildings; the Revised Bill containing Creeks and Rivers severally passed their third reading, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Granberry,

Ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing a Joint Committee of five, on the part of each House, from the first Judicial Circuit, to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Superior and County Courts in that Circuit.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Gwyn,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses of the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Saturday the 14th January.

Mr. Rayner submitted certain Resolutions upon the subject of the abolition of slavery, the doings of the Fanatics, &c. which we have no room for this week, but will publish in our next. In introducing these Resolutions, Mr. R. said, it would be recollected that at the commencement of the session, so much of his Excellency, the Governor's Message, as related to the subject of abolition publications, had been referred to a Select Committee. Six weeks had elapsed, and no Report from that Committee was forthcoming, and he feared there would be none. These considerations had induced him to prepare the Resolutions now submitted, which he had endeavored so to frame, as to render them acceptable to all parties.

On motion of Mr. Maclin, they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The residue of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill to abolish the Office of Public Printer, and preserving the mode of having the Printing for the State executed. After various amendments, the bill was put upon its passage.

Mr. Giles explained the objects of the bill, and the incontestible advantages which would accrue to the State from a modification of the existing laws on the subject; after which the bill passed its second reading.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Nothing was done in either House to-day, but to read a few of the Revised bills, it having been set apart for the Inauguration of the Governor.

Chilblains or frosted feet are cured by bathing the feet in warm water until they are soft, then place them in a basin of cold vinegar for a few minutes, go to bed immediately, and you will rise the next morning freed from this disagreeable and vexatious complaint.—*N. Y. Star.*

A very useful little volume on etiquette says—"If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street it is her part to notice you *first*, unless, indeed, your are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady *first*, she may not choose to acknowledge you, and there is no remedy; but if she bow to you—you, as a gentleman cannot cut her."

From the *Raleigh Register*, 1st instant.

The incorporation of Edward B. Dudley, Governor elect of North-Carolina, for two years from the 1st inst. took place on Saturday last. At the hour of 12 o'clock, the Senate convened in the Hall of the House of Commons, which had previously been so filled as overflowing by the ladies and beauty of the City, that the grave and reverend Seigneurs" found difficulty in obtaining seats. The Governor elect entered under escort of the Sheriff, escorted by Messrs. *Bryan* and *Hall*, of the Senate, and Messrs. *Hill* and *Shaw*, of the Commons, and attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Oaths of Office were administered by Chief Justice Ruffin; having taken and subscribed which, Gov. Dudley delivered the following Inaugural, which was listened to with deep interest, and was greeted, at its close, with a hearty shout of applause pleasant from the crowded assemblage. We leave it with the reader, not doubting that the verdict of each honest heart will be, that the sentiments are just such as become the Governor of a free and virtuous people:

Senators and Gentlemen
of the House of Commons:

Custom, Gentlemen, and my own views of propriety, dictated of me some exposition of the principles and motives which will actuate me during my Executive term; and as my preferences and predilections in Federal Politics are no secrets to you, I shall confine myself chiefly to our domestic interests.

The object of Government is to restrain the turbulent, protect the weak and promote the happiness of the many. The Constitution of the State and of the Union (both but compromises of conflicting interests) were designed to govern and direct the course of their administration, and as well as the laws enacted to explain and enforce their provisions, should be fairly and liberally construed and faithfully executed, to attain and secure the great and beneficent purposes for which they were instituted.

The settled precedents of our country, established so soon after the formation of these charters, in many instances by the very law-givers themselves, and in times remarkable for political honesty, are too sacred to be hastily or lightly disturbed. But where the provisions of the Constitutions are clear and definite in their meaning, evasions should be studiously guarded against, and violations firmly resisted.

The Agricultural interest has the first claim to our attention, as the basis on which all our prosperity rests. No superstructure presents the appearance of symmetry and beauty, if its pedestal be neglected or defective. And it were folly to erect upon a ponderous, magnificent and costly base, a cheap, insignificant and worthless work. Each part should observe its relative proportion, and as in architecture so in politics, we must consider the corresponding capacities of the State—the relative proportions which the agricultural can be made to bear to the great and congenial interests of commerce, trade, manufactures and labor.

As a State, we stand fifth in population, first in climate, equal in soil, minerals and ore, with superior advantages for manufacturing and with a hardy, industrious and economical people. Yet, with such unequalled natural facilities, we are actually least in the scale of relative wealth and enterprise, and our condition daily becoming worse—lands depressed in price, fallow and deserted—manufacturing advantages unimproved—our stores of mineral wealth undisturbed, and our Colleges and Schools languishing from neglect. It is a true, but melancholy picture, and it is our business to prescribe the remedy. In the want of capital, and of that generous confidence which should exist between the government and the people, mutually to assist and support each other, I think I find the evil, and the corrective is palpable. Increase your circulating medium—give to industry and enterprize their proper incentives, and make interest the connecting tie between ourselves and our constituents, and we at once seize hold of their confidence and affections and arrest the torrent of emigration which is desolating our State.

At this period of enterprize and refinement, it would be worse than useless to enquire whether man is most happy in a civilized or semi-barbarous state. We have enjoyed the comforts of civilization and must neither retrograde nor stand still. The Merchant must be supplied with means to purchase at full prices the produce of the Farmer; the Manufacturer and Mechanic to erect the necessary works to supply the demands of the country; water courses must be improved; water powers applied to useful purposes; Railways and other roads constructed to penetrate those sections of country to which navigation has been denied, and Common Schools established and cherished: Then, the resources of the State will be developed, and an impulse given to her energies and enterprise which would soon place her in the rank for which nature designed her. Enable the Farmer to reach his market with despatch and economy; bring it to his door, and you at once stimulate him to increased industry and a more watchful care of his products. You enhance the value of his labour and of his lands, and you make him contented and happy with the home of his birth.

Were the State enclosed by a wall beyond which her citizens might not travel, the Legislator might fold his arms and withhold his aid and protection from all works of general improvement, permitting individual enterprize and energy to exhaust themselves by fruitless and abortive efforts. But we must remember that our younger sisters are presenting the most alluring temptations to our citizens—that daily, the bone and sinew of our strength are passing away from us—and that unless prompt and efficient means are applied to remedy the evil, a few more years may find us hopelessly impoverished.

Whilst it is admitted that we cannot safely wield the Banking capital which the superior commercial advantages and greater facilities of trade render necessary to Massachusetts, Louisiana or New York, may we not venture to enquire, whether there is any thing in our condition, which necessarily restricts us to the use of less than the third of the amount which is usefully employed in Georgia and South Carolina? Why should we apprehend overtrading and a factitious state of prosperity? Are our citizens less prudent and wise—less capable of managing their individual interests or more easily reduced into folly and extravagance than their neighbors? I think not.

One of the blessings of general prosperity and by no means the least, is the means it affords of general education. Ignorance is the certain result of poverty. Supply the means and there are few parents who would deny their offspring the lights of science and the refinement of cultivation.

From the observations I have made, you perceive that I am an advocate for an increase of our banking capital as the surest and expedient means of arresting our State from the apathy that enthrals her.

I believe that she requires but proper stimulants to bring her utmost energies into action and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capitals of your present Banks (already possessing the public confidence) than by chartering numerous small ones, whose conflicting interests and jealousy must abridge their public usefulness. You will thus be fostering your infant improvements (whether Rail ways or Factories) and securing their completion, by adding to the means of their prosperity and affording a general improvement by stimulating individual enterprize.

The appropriation of the Public treasure, of the direction of the credit of the State, to the purposes of trade, trade or banking with the view of gain, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. It ought to be enough to say, that the Constitution says "no money shall be paid for any authority for such purposes, or to induce the Legislature to act on the subject in the great sections." But it is due to the times to add, that the State cannot engage in the numerous pursuits of the people, without exciting their jealousy and dissatisfaction, and abstracting from the Government the respect and veneration which are necessary to secure their patriotism and command their services in time of need. What interest can a citizen feel in the Government, which would rival him in trade, sell his property and commit his person to the loathsome walls of a prison for the satisfaction of a debt? One of the darkest blots to be found in the laws of the State, alike' greatly mitigated in the present age, is the power granted to an individual to imprison his honest, but unfortunate fellow man, for debt. How much more odious then would such conduct appear in the Government of a State?

I cannot omit this occasion to congratulate my fellow-citizens, on the return of a part of their hard earnings by the Federal Government, which has been drawn from them by the operation of one of the most oppressive and abominable Revenue laws ever inflicted, in time of peace, on a free people, at a juncture so favourable to meet and aid the spirit of enterprize which is now abroad.

The unwillingness to impose a Tax on the people, has been amongst the most plausible reasons heretofore assigned for withholding the aid and protection of the State, in the prosecution of enterprizes of internal improvement, which all admitted to be necessary to the public prosperity. The funds which the State can now command, removes this difficulty. The amount to which we will probably be entitled under the deposite act of Congress will reach near two Millions of dollars. Large as this sum may appear, it would form the mere nucleus of a system of Internal Improvement, commensurate with the necessities and capabilities of the State and far below the amount advantageously employed in such works, in other States in the Union. In fine, after giving this subject all the consideration which its importance demands, I entertain the opinion that the principal should be devoted to Internal Improvements, and the income arising therefrom, to the establishment of Common Schools, in obedience to the injunctions of the Constitution.

To have been elected, gentlemen, to the high office, upon the duties of which I am now to enter, by the immediate suffrages of a virtuous and intelligent people, at the first instance in which, under the provisions of the Amended Constitution, the election of Governor has been committed to their hands, should be a source of sufficient pride and gratification to any man. But to me, having so little claim to this distinguished honor, the kindness with which it has been conferred, excites emotions which I am utterly unable to express. Permit me gentlemen, as the only return, which it is now in my power to make, to tender through you to our constituents, the people of North Carolina, the assurances of sincere and enduring gratitude.

This, gentlemen, is my native State, and here are centered all my worldly interests and all the best affections of my heart. If patriotism, self-interest and a sense of deep gratitude are not sufficient guarantees of zeal and probity, in the discharge of my official duties, it were vain to tender you empty promises.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that although the extravagant expenditures and gross abuses of the Federal Government, have driven me into opposition to the coming Administration, —(pledged to carry out the same course of policy thus preventing me from judging the tree by its fruit,)—yet I shall endeavour to divest myself of all prejudice and partiality in the discharge of my duties, and to become the officer of the STATE and not of a PARTY.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to you the assurance of my great anxiety, to unite with you in any and all measures, which may be calculated to advance the general prosperity of the State, to promote the improvement of the rising generation and secure the happiness of all.

An Active Thief.——Thomas J. Ames was arrested in New York last week on a charge of theft. He is a man of small stature, but as his history shows, of very active habits. He was committed, upon his own confession, upon a series of thefts constituting an amount of business probably never exceeded by any member of the prigging profession. He is thirty-one years old, and only came to New York last summer, since which time he has visited, put up at, and pilfered from, no less than nineteen hotels and boarding houses, including the City, National, American, Astor House, Holt's and indeed all the tip top houses—and done business, moreover, at the chief hotels in Auburn, Buffalo, Utica, Albany, Troy, Hartford, (Conn.) Worcester, (Mass.) Boston, Lowell, Providence, and Bristol. His levyings upon travellers and hotel-keepers embrace more than a dozen silver spoons, seven silver forks, one pair of sugar-tongs, two butter knives, one fruit knife, four gold watches, three silver watches, one diamond ring, one diamond shirt pin, one silver snuff box one pair gold spectacles, twenty-six coats, four cloaks, seven umbrellas, five caps and hats, and an indefinite number of pantaloons, vests, shirts, handkerchiefs, and other such trifles—for all seems to have been fish that came to his net. His diligence will, it is to be hoped, meet a full reward in due season.

A close Calculation.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in his report to Congress in Dec. 1835, estimated the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, at $19,750,000. In his report of Dec. 1836, he states the receipts at $47,691,808, more than twenty-eight millions above his estimate. A valuable officer, this Mr. Secretary Woodbury!—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A snug dinner party.—The Emperor of Austria is about to be crowned King of Hungary, and has invited a select party to meet his majesty at dinner, only thirty thousand are expected to sit down at table. This is a royal way of assuming the government of the Hungary people, and we hope they will show their gratitude by kicking up no more although their sovereign bids them exhibit plenty of *Jam*. It is clear that his Majesty has great respect for their *Diet*.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Volusia Dec. 19.

The following troops compose the command under Maj. Gen. Jesup, just marched from Volusia to the interior of the Indian nation to rendezvous about the Wahoo Swamp, near Dade's battle ground: 1,000 Tennesseans, 600 Friendly Indians, 300 Alabama mounted men, together with a regiment of U. S. regulars, to command of Major R. M. Kirby, acting as Colonel, S. Ringold, acting as Lt. Colonel, and Capt. Porter, acting as Major, about 200 strong.

It is contemplated that this force will encounter the enemy in the next eight or ten days. A large baggage train has moved with the army, and another is ordered to proceed immediately from Garey's ferry, Black creek, affording additional supplies.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

A writer in the New Orleans Courier of the 22d instant (received per Express mail) contradicts the statement of the "good news for Texas," received by the preceding Express. He says:

"Nearly every thing published purporting to have been received by the schooner Creole, from Tampico, relative to the movement of Mexican troops and their object, is incorrect; and that stating that Bravo had departed for Texas, stuck upon the Merchants' Exchange Bulletin Board, altogether so. According to authentic accounts received from San Louis Potosi, dated November 18, Gen. Bravo was still in that city, occupied in engaging provisions, &c. for the army, from the commercial house of Rubio, who did not appear willing to furnish the supplies on the faith of the Government. In consequence of this, Bravo had written to the Minister of War, that he would renounce the command if he was not furnished with the means to carry into effect the projected campaign against Texas in the spring.

"The sudden march of a division of troops towards the coast, to reach which they had to traverse the Sierra d'Anahuac, where several of the soldiers perished by the cold and fatigue, was occasioned by an order from the city of Mexico, the Government having been informed, by letters from New Orleans, that the Texans, instigated by Santa Anna and Mejia, were preparing to make an attack upon Metamoras or Tampico, which induced the Minister of War to send troops to those two points. No intention whatever existed of *now* invading Texas, and, in truth, it cannot be supposed, if it be but taken into consideration that all the country from the borders of Rio Bravo to the Sabine river is impassable, a fact of which the Mexicans are well aware."

The Specie or Treasury Circular—The debate on the Resolution of Mr. Ewing to repeal the Specie Circular, the crowning act of financial misrule, has proved as was expected, one of the highest interest. In favor of the repeal, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Webster have delivered powerful speeches. Mr. Benton and Mr. Niles alone have so far spoken for the Administration. The reader may imagine on which side of such a question, discussed by such minds, the weight of argument lies.—The Telegraph says:

"*Treasury Circular.*—The debate on this subject in the Senate has excited considerable interest. The speeches of Messrs. Ewing, Crittenden and Webster completely unmasked the subject of the chaff of partisan sophistry. The argument of the last named gentleman (and we say it without any disparagement of the Speakers who preceded him) laid bare the whole subject, and showed to the simplest comprehension, the illegality and folly of the measure as plainly as the "way to parish church." On the abstract question of constitutional power, his argument carried with it the force and the perspicuity of mathematical demonstration. This was admitted on all sides. A Van Buren Senator—himself a Judge—a man learned in the law—acknowledged it to be conclusive. We were therefore, surprised to hear Mr. Rives, in his remarks on the subject, express a doubt as to the question of power.

"The public will be much surprised to hear that Mr. Niles of Connecticut, was selected to answer Mr. Webster. The circumstance occasioned some merriment among the auditors; but we must do the Senator the justice to say that he spoke at considerable length, although the galleries and seats were nearly empty, and that, in despite of political prejudices, he "nibbled the lion's tail" with very great earnestness, if not effect. The scene forcibly recalled to our recollection the remark of John Randolph, when a certain member of the House of Representatives (whose name we will not mention from feelings of sincere respect to a member of the Senate—one who, though a political opponent, is so mild, modest, and gentlemanly in his deportment, that we would not, for our right arm, wound his feelings unnecessarily,) was selected to answer Chief Justice Marshall, "Humph!" said the Roanoke orator—"Beating a ball on the head with a pillow!"

Great Stage Robbery.—The Stage from Richmond to Lynchburg, Va. was robbed in the suburbs of Manchester, of a trunk containing $126,000; of which $70,000 belonged to the Bank of Virginia. All the trunks on the Stage were cut off, but all found except the one which contained this money. A reward of $5000 has been offered.

Mr. Van Buren was 54 years of age on the 5th ultimo.

GEN. JACKSON IN TENNESSEE.

Our Washington Correspondent, in describing the speech of Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, in Congress, gives the following account of its parts:—

"Mr. Speaker—When General Jackson was in Tennessee, surrounded by his friends, who were carrying him home just to [illegible] he was unable to denounce all his former associates. At the time when, in Jonesborough, Tenn., the people demanded the President's opinions of Reuben H. Whitney. "What do you think of him, General?" was the question put to him on one occasion. "He's a patriot, sirs—an able man—an honored officer." (Mr. Peyton here imitated the voice and manners of the President in the life.) "And what do you think of Mr. Wise?" was the question of another upon such occasions. "*He is a liar, sirs.*" "And what of Bailie Peyton?" would be the question of a third. "*He's a contemptible liar, gentlemen—a greater liar than Bell.*" "Such," said Mr. Peyton, "is the language of the Executive—language which I can prove to be his, if any man dare deny it." Such, too was the character of the speeches, and the character of the debate, which closed at 4 o'clock, to be resumed again. Gen. Ripley, Underwood, of Ky., and Hunt, of N. Y. were among the speakers.

Mr. Peyton, in speaking of Mr. V. B. promises to walk in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson, says—

"General Jackson has made some strides, which for Mr. Van Buren to attempt to follow would be like a mouse aiming to tread in the steps of an elephant in ploughed ground. He would run himself down, and be found panting between his tracks."—*N. Y. Advertiser and Express.*

Governor McDuffie, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, solemnly advises the secession of that State peaceably from the Union whenever Congress shall pass a law abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. If all the Slave States would adopt a similar resolution we believe it would preserve the Union, by effectually checking any action on the subject by Congress. As to preventing the formation of Abolition Societies or Abolition meetings, we are apprehensive that fanaticism has taken too deep a root to check their mischievous views. Foreign powers are at work, and foreign means and agencies are used to push on mischief. Since the British Government has emancipated their West India Slaves, the promoters of the project are zealously at work in the United States, and if the result should be the dissolution of the Union, it would not break the hearts of the British Cabinet. Much trouble, apprehensions and uneasiness will no doubt, result from the efforts of these fanatics, but we think there is sufficient power and determination at the North to put them down. Several riotous meetings have already been held.—*New York Star.*

The Liberty Cap.—A correspondent writes us: "Observing in your paper a notice of the new dollar about to be issued from the Mint, it has struck me that the device upon the face of the coin is objectionable. It may seem hypercritical, perhaps, but the *pileus*, or cap, though an emblem of Liberty, yet is an emblem of a Liberty, which the *Roman Slaves* obtained from their Masters by a public manumission. Now we, as American citizens, do not admit that we were ever slaves in any sense to any power. It seems to me, therefore, that the figure of a bust of a female with the head around the head bearing the word "Liberty," such as the cent now bears, is a better personification of Liberty, and a more appropriate device.

We agree with our correspondent, that the *pileus*, or liberty cap, is not an appropriate device—but the bust, and the head, and the motto, as on the cent, is 'shocking ugly,' and we hope never to see it on any coin of a new date.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is stated, in a letter from the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer at New Orleans, that a salute of 101 guns was fired *from the Custom House Yard* of that city on the 8th ultimo, on the receipt of news of the choice of a majority of Electors favorable to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. So much for the non-interference of officers of Government in elections in this Republican country of ours! In the British monarchy the laws are so undemocratic, that no officer of the Customs, not even a tide-waiter, is allowed to vote at an election, lest he should, by his interested suffrage, contaminate its purity.

"*Education*," says Burke, "is the *cheap defence of nations.*" "The maxim," says Dr. Chalmers, "is one of the weightiest of secular sayings which have ever fallen from any of the sages or sages of our land." As to its author, he says: "His was the wisdom of intuition; so that, without formal development or the aid of a logical process, he often by a single glance," (as in the case before us,) "made the discovery of a great principle, and by a single word memorably and felicitously expressed it."

Benevolence.—Conversation turned upon a well known author, who, though he received large sums for his productions, was always in embarrassments: one attributed it to extravagance; another to gaming; B——, the dramatist, who really knew the man, gravely said, "No sir, he is neither a gambler, nor a spendthrift; and he would be rich, but that he always has his heart keep the key of his cash-box."

Charlotte:

Friday, January 13, 1837.

Legislative.—We learn from one of the members from this county, (Mr. Caldwell) who returned home on Tuesday last, that the Legislature will adjourn on Saturday, the 14th inst. (to-morrow.) We also learn from him that the Committee of 28 on the Surplus Revenue, had reported three bills —one appropriating one-half to the Bank of the State and the Cape Fear, the other half to the establishment of a Loan Office—one appropriating the whole to the establishment of a Bank—the other to distribute it among the Counties. This last bill being the most popular, is thought to be the only one that will pass.

Hon. John D. Toomer, of Fayetteville, has been elected a Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Owen Holmes, who declined accepting the appointment lately conferred on him by the Legislature.

James R. Dodge, Esq., of Wilkesboro', has been elected Solicitor for this (the Sixth) Judicial District.

Rail Road Bank.—We copy the following outline of the Rail Road Bank Bill, as passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, from the Southern Patriot. Some persons in this State have objections to granting Banking privileges to this Corporation, and we for one would be opposed to it, but as the friends of the Road think it impossible to complete it without, we shall be glad to see all objections waived, and every nerve raised to its final accomplishment.

OUTLINE OF THE RAIL ROAD BANK BILL.

1. The Bill provides that the Stockholders in the Rail Road shall form a *separate corporation* as a Bank, provided any two of the States of Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky, shall concur in the charter, and authorize the establishment of branches, therein—the *Mother Bank* to be in Charleston.

2. As soon as the above States shall concur, the Directors of the Bank may call in two instalments of $12½ each, to form the capital of the Bank, which (should $12,000,000 be subscribed to the road) would give $3,000,000 capital to begin the Bank with.

3. All the instalments after the two first, are to be called in *equally*, both in the Road and Bank, the capital of the Bank not to exceed six millions. If the road enters Tennessee, nor nine millions if it reaches the Southern Boundary of Kentucky, and it shall only reach $12,000,000, (*the maximum*) when an equal amount shall have been actually expended on the Road, and when the Road shall have reached Lexington in Kentucky.

4. The Bank Charter is to fail if *eight* millions shall not be subscribed to the Road—if the Road shall not be actually commenced in two years, if the construction shall at any time be suspended for 12 months, if $3,000,000 shall not be expended on the Road in three years, or if the Road shall not be completed in ten years. If the Road shall be completed in that time, or twelve millions of dollars be expended on the Road, then the Bank is to have a Charter for 21 years after the Road shall be finished. If these conditions are not complied with, the Bank Charter will expire.

5. The Bank Shares are to be inseparably united with the Rail Road Shares, and the forfeiture of Rail Road Shares will produce a corresponding forfeiture of the Bank Shares.

6. The Charter is an open one, that is to say, such subscriptions are to be opened to the Road, which will entitle the Subscribers to corresponding Shares in the Bank, but in the event of over subscriptions, that is, to an amount exceeding 12 millions, the subscribers prior to 1st December, next, are not to have their Shares reduced.

7. Every possible guard is furnished to prevent fraud.

8. The *principle* of the Bill is, that the Bank is to secure the construction of the Road, *the means*, are to give the Stockholders in the Road the privilege of Banking, to such an extent as will yield interest on their investments from the beginning, and which will hold out a temptation to extend the Road as far as possible, by expanding the capital of the Bank with the extension of the Road.

9. The provision that the Bank Charter shall not go into effect until two of the other States shall concur thereto, and shall also consent to the establishment of Branches in those States, will necessarily postpone the operation of the Bank for twelve months, and was intended to prevent any extension of the Banking capital of this State until called for by the demands of the Road, and the extension of the circulation of the paper of the Bank into other States.

Philander R. Broad, charged with leading on the Indians in the Creek Nation last summer, upon the mail stages and their passengers, was tried in Mobile on the 22d ult., and *guilty*, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday of March next.

The Jury, in the case of Richard H. White, indicted and tried in the Circuit Court at Washington City, on a charge of burning the Treasury Buildings in the year 1833, after being out for seventy hours came into Court on the 27th ult., and stated that they could not agree. By consent of counsel, a juror was withdrawn, leaving the case to be tried over again.

Hon. George Poindexter.—We stated a short time since, on the authority of a letter published in the Richmond Whig, that this gentleman had died from the injury he sustained from a fall in Natchez. We are now happy to state, on the authority of the Natchez Courier of the 5th ult., who received the information from his physician, that so far from being dead, his situation is improving, and that there is a fair prospect of his recovery.

Election of Governor, &c.

We have been compelled to delay publishing the official returns of the vote for Governor until now, owing to their not being received earlier from Raleigh. We give them below, with the official vote for President, as a table of reference. It is clear to us, if the vote for Governor was a test of the strength of parties in this State, which we believe, the State has been lost entirely by the remissness of the Whigs, and not by the increased popularity of Mr. Van Buren, as some seem to imagine. We are confirmed in this opinion from the fact that Mr. Van Buren did not gain what the Whigs lost —the presumption is, then, the State is still Anti Van Buren, the success of the Van Buren Electors to the contrary notwithstanding.

	Dudley.	*Speight.*	*White.*	*Van Buren.*
Anson,	1013	274	689	299
Ashe,	326	491	227	343
Buncombe,	1194	533	794	350
Burke,	no returns.		741	332
Bladen,	324	345	195	263
Beaufort,	755	236	319	442
Bertie,	336	469	626	160
Brunswick,	359	194	123	88
Cumberland,	499	800	418	667
Caswell,	116	1067	117	1055
Cabarrus,	643	227	440	231
Camden,	425	49	157	89
Carteret,	371	243	103	152
Chatham,	933	627	718	599
Chowan,	no returns.		203	140
Columbus,	210	185	112	159
Craven,	268	669	187	323
Carrituck,	70	419	33	424
Davidson,	1289	69	593	109
Duplin,	300	754	197	682
Edgecombe,	71	1191	90	1175
Franklin,	308	564	233	584
Gates,	no returns.		103	281
Granville,	977	391	664	494
Greene,	171	275	143	178
Guilford,	1143	415	788	335
Halifax,	565	465	495	330
Haywood,	143	459	136	205
Hertford,	376	264	253	214
Hyde,	450	158	169	74
Iredell,	1284	226	772	337
Johnston,	564	679	306	448
Jones,	236	121	155	90
Lenoir,	192	385	172	281
Lincoln,	695	1674	591	1386
Mecklenburg,	869	1095	719	985
Mason,	275	450	182	288
Moore,	342	545	181	493
Martin,	261	519	179	539
Montgomery,	1049	93	644	106
Nash,	102	679	95	481
New Hanover,	224	730	150	735
Northampton,	604	229	359	183
Orange,	1237	1139	905	1103
Onslow,	252	518	143	446
Pasquotank,	491	259	300	155
Perquimons,	479	49	166	50
Person,	230	498	160	507
Pitt,	482	510	377	368
Rowan,	1642	117	1131	108
Robeson,	409	508	293	472
Richmond,	617	60	438	57
Rutherford,	1478	588	929	449
Randolph,	1000	112	349	180
Rockingham,	300	846	223	860
Stokes,	899	892	684	978
Surry,	883	1035	617	865
Sampson,	419	666	297	559
Tyrrell,	339	25	189	35
Wilkes,	1196	158	741	209
Warren,	92	673	86	662
Wayne,	190	716	162	551
Wake,	864	691	665	813
Washington,	377	34	193	43
Yancy,	166	542	138	267
	33,983	29,959	23,636	26,910

Owing to informality in the returns from Burke, Chowan and Gates, the votes were not counted. These would have increased Gov. Dudley's majority several hundred.

The practice, which is becoming so prevalent, of persons going armed with dirks, knife, &c. in a civilized community cannot be too strongly reprobated by all good citizens. The Montgomery (A.) Journal gives an account of a rencountre in that place, between two men, Robert M. Darnall and Thomas Leonard, in which the former received several ghastly stabbs with a large "Bowie knife," and expired in half an hour. Both were under the influence of *ardent spirits*, and there was probably no real cause of quarrel between them. Such scenes are too frequent, we are sorry to say, in different parts of the country.

Fatal Carelessness.—A man in N. York by the name of Reinick, a Prussian, was innocently, the cause of the death of two of his children. While on their passage from Europe, the father was advised by a German physician, also a passenger, to give their children rhubarb for some slight ailment with which they were troubled; he procured some from an apothecary's shop in the lower part of the city. On reaching home he administered a portion to them, and sad to relate, the consequence was death to one in 3 hours, and to the other in the course of the day. It was examined by a chemist and found to be largely mixed with opium. An attempt was being made to discover the shop, but being a stranger may prevent the person from being discovered and punished.

The last stage of Human Misery.—The Nashua Gazette gives the following shocking detail of a lunatic case in New Hampshire:—"An insane pauper in this town is now confined in a dungeon built in the cellar of his keeper, from whom he formerly escaped, was pursued, brought back and placed there for safe keeping. Shut up in darkness, he became frantic, as well he might, and no one dared approach him. They fastened up every outlet of escape and here for two years has he been imprisoned, without fire, without clothing, and no human eye has once seen him. A trough has been placed to receive his food, and here he is fed daily like the swine. Is not such a picture too painful even for imagination?"

This may really be said to be the last stage of human misery—if there is any greater we wish not to know it. The wretch who could treat an unfortunate fellow creature in this way, deserves to be kick'd to death by blind grasshoppers—and that would be a death too good for him.

Our last paper is dated wrong on the outside—it should be 27 instead of 20.

Mr. Outlaw, who has acted for about a year as associate Editor of the Star, has retired from that situation, to enter upon the duties of the appointments recently conferred upon him by the Legislature.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a Dividend of Profits of 4½ per cent, for the last six months.

On 3d inst. Richmond M. Pearson, Esq. of Rowan, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, over Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. of Raleigh.

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen have been elected councillors of state for the ensuing two years: James Watt, George Williamson, Allen Rogers, sen. Archibald S. Davis, Francis L. Dancy, Chas. E. Johnson, and Allen Goodwin; the five first of whom are Van Burenites, and the two last Whigs.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have received Licenses to practice Law, viz: In the county Courts, Joseph Blount Cheshire, of Edenton; William D. McCulloh, of Lincoln; and James *M.* Henderson, of Tennessee. In the Superior Courts, Robert B. Watt, of Rockingham.

R. *M.* Young has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when the term of Senator Ewing, of that State will expire.

John S. Spence, of Worcester county, has been elected a Senator of the United States, from the State of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Robert H. Goldsborough.

The house of Representatives of Alabama ordered an illumination of the Capitol of that State, in honor of Mr. Van Buren's election. The circumstance gives one a poor idea of the dignity and independence of the members.

Judah Dana has been appointed by the Executive of Maine (in the recess of the Legislature of that State) to be a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Shepley.

From the Raleigh Register.

C. G. Memminger, Esq. a member of the South-Carolina Legislature, is at present in this city, whither he has come, as the Agent of the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Road, to obtain the concurrence of our General Assembly in the Acts amendatory of the Charter of the Road.

It will be seen that Col. Memminger has been invited to take a seat within the bar of the Senate, and to address that body in explanation of the objects of his mission.

The principal object desired by the friends of this great enterprize, we believe, is to obtain the assent of North-Carolina to the Act, which has just passed the Legislature of South-Carolina, conferring Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Rail Road Company. It is estimated that it will take 12 millions to complete the Road, which sum it will be impossible to raise, unless this Banking privileges is allowed; and the question arises, whether the wishes of those, interested in the road, shall be acceded to, or this immense work be abandoned.

From a letter of great interest and ability, addressed to Governor Speight by Col. Memminger, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, we make the following extracts, showing the importance of this Road to North Carolina:—

"The importance of this road to North Carolina, has been long ago settled. In a Convention assembled in 1833, composed of the most enlightened men in this State, the identical project was recommended to public favor; and as this State has the honor of originating this magnificent scheme, so is her faith incidentally pledged to aid its accomplishment. The advantages to result from it, have been so frequently brought to view by these able men, that it is not necessary to repeat them. I will however merely refer to one or two of them by way of illustration.

The most obvious is the outlay of between two and three millions of dollars, which must be made in North Carolina, in the direct line of the Route without taking into consideration the lateral branches which will eventually join. Let any practical man consider the immense benefits which will be produced by so large an expenditure to the western part of the State and say whether the foundations of national prosperity may not be laid in it.

But when it is considered that the Road which S. Carolina now proposes to make across the mountains is the very one which will develope the resources of every one of the interior Counties, the argument is still more in its favor. The Yadkin Rail Road from Fayetteville to Beattie's ford is in the direct channel of union for the Charleston Road. The latter will bring the South Western passengers across the mountains, and the immense numbers which will then go through the State on their way North will diffuse a stream of prosperity throughout its course. Those inland Districts which have now no outlet for any of their commodities will find a market brought home to them, and the value of land will increase throughout the whole line.

But the District which contains the mineral wealth of the State will at once feel the impulse. Lincoln, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Burke and all the Counties near the Yadkin, will at once have a channel opened to a market which needs all they can produce. It is venturing very little to say that every fall of water—every mine of Iron, or any other metal; even the grazing and grain farms throughout this region will soon find employment for their means. Even the Eastern counties will be benefited in a material degree. The travellers who go to Charleston and thence to the North, will of course take the shortest Steam Boat communication by sea. They will land at Wilmington and there take the Rail Road for the Roanoke, as their best means of reaching Norfolk and Baltimore.—Few men are aware of the immense increase of travelling which these Rail Roads produce. Before the Rail Road was made between New York and Philadelphia, about 90 or 100 passengers daily was the usual number; now it has increased to between 1500 and 2000. Between Charleston and Augusta, a single stage three times a week, was more than sufficient for the transportation of passengers. Since the establishment of the Rail Road, the average of passengers to Charleston has gone as far as 500 per week."

ELECTION OF TREASURER.—On Wednesday last, Daniel W. Courts, a member of the House of Commons from Surry county, was elected Treasurer of the State. Gen. Patterson, one of the most valuable and faithful public Officers which the State has ever had, declined a re-election, having tested by experience the inadequacy of the salary to the support of his family. Cornelius W. Dowd, of Moore county, was the competitor of Mr. Courts, and was the only opponent in nomination, though as will be seen, there were a number of scattering votes. We subjoin the vote in each House:

VOTE OF THE SENATE.

For Courts.—Messrs. Baker, Barnett, Bryan of Craven, Carlton, Cooper of Gates and Chowan, Davidson, Dobson, Gudger, Moorhead, Moore, Reid, Rolinhardt, Sanders, Sprull.—14.

For Dowd.—Messrs. Albright, Dockery, Jones, Kelly, Melcher, Moye, McCormick, Reding.—8.

For S. F. Patterson.—Messrs. Speaker, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Burney, Joyner, Moseley, Myers, Taylor, Williams.—8.

For J. H. Wheeler.—Messrs. Arrington, Bonting, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Montgomery, Polk, Skinner, Whitaker.—18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For Courts.—Messrs. Adams, Averitt, Bone, Braswell, Byrd, Campbell, Caldwell, Calloway, Candler, Chambers, Cox, Covington, Crawford, Critz, Daniel, Davenport, Davis, Dunn, Faison, Fleming, Gales, George, Gillespie, Gilliam, Graham, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, W. S. Harris, Hartley, Hawkins, Henry, Hill, Holland, Hollingsworth, Hooker, Howard, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Jarman, Jefferson, Judkins, J. A. King, N. J. King, L. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, Maclin, Marshall, C. H. Matthews, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, Moye, McClennahan, Neal, Nye, Patten, Petty, Rand, Roberts, Satterthwaite, Simpson, Smallwood, Smith, Spiers, Stockard, Tomlinson, Tuten, Walker, R. Whitley, and the Speaker.—69.

For Dowd.—Messrs. Brummell, Cox, Grady, Guthrie, W. Harris, E. Jordan, W. B. Lane Loedermilk, Maultsby, McAllister, McNeil, McRae, Pinkston, Thomas.—14.

For S. F. Patterson.—Messrs. Bedford, Clayton, Clement, Erwin, Gary, Horton, I. Matthews, E. P. Miller, J. H. Perkins, Swift.—10.

For J. H. Wheeler.—Messrs. Cotton, Granberry, Hoke, Huskins, Kenan, Kenyon, S. F. Lee, A. Perkins, Pritchard, Rayner, Roebuck, Sloan, Speller, Stallings, Walker, Ward, R. Whitley, Williamson.—16.—*ib.*

Gov. Dudley has appointed Mr. Christopher Columbus Battle, his Private Secretary.

General Post Office.—Both Houses of Congress are investigating the causes of the late Fire. The opinion, we understand, is becoming more general, that it was the work of some heartless incendiary, and is fortified by the circumstances of the place where, and the hour at which the fire originated. It is at least *suspicious*, that the two public departments supposed to conceal deep fraud, should be destroyed by fire within a short time of each other—those two and not the others. It may still have been an accident, and we hope it was.

A New Year's Present.—Dr. Austin from the Conrad Hill, presented us on New Years with several fine specimens of Gold Ore from that Mine. These, with the description he gives of the developement, has given us a confirmation of what heretofore has been said by this paper of the Davidson Mines; to wit, that they are decidedly the best in North Carolina. The specimens can be seen at our office.—*Car. Watchman.*

Distressing Accident.—Was drowned, in Lane's creek, on the evening of the 9th inst., near his residence in Anson county, N. C. Edward Winfield, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. The deceased left home in the morning to visit a neighbor a few miles distant: on his return, it is believed his horse threw him, while crossing the creek. His body was found next morning. He has left a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. In his relation of husband, father, friend, and master, he has left but few equals.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The great Rail Road.—The Rutherford Spectator says, it has been ascertained by actual survey, that *Mr.* Calhoun's route for this road is utterly impracticable; and that the Green River Gap can be passed with locomotive power. Should the latter be adopted, the road will pass through nearly thirty miles of Rutherford County, in this State, and within 10 or 12 miles of the village of Rutherfordton. The mountain will be passed with an ascent of not more than 60 feet in any one mile, and without a single inclined plane or stationary Engine. This is an unlooked for result.—*ib.*

The Cotton Market.—A letter from a Commercial house in Liverpool, to another in this town, dated 7th Nov., says that the Cotton Market has declined ⅛d. per lb. and was dull, especially the lower qualities; that the state of the money markets accounts in a great measure for this, and causes much depression in trade at Manchester. There had also been a partial turn-out for higher wages, among the spinners. The sales of the week ending Nov. 4th, were only 12,215 bales, of which 3856 were Uplands at 8⅛ to 11⅛. The receipts from the 1st Jan. to 5th Nov. amounted to 908,000 bales against 861,000 to same period last year. The stock in Liverpool was 240,000 against 230,000 at same period last year.

MARRIED

In this county on the 3d inst., at the residence of Dr. E. W. Maxwell, by Guy Maxwell Esq. Mr. DAVID G. GIBONY to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Jacob Julin, dec'd.

[We have to acknowledge a very liberal slice of the Bride's Cake, for which the happy pair will please to receive our thanks. We wish them all the happiness this world affords.

Six Cents Reward and no thanks.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th instant, an indented apprentice to the carpenter trade, by the name of Isaac Icehower, about 18 years of age. All persons are forewarned harboring or trading with said apprentice as the law will be enforced against any one who may do so.

MARTIN ICEHOWER.

Jan. 11, 1837. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Morrison, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testator's Estate to come forward and settle; and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. H. WILSON. *Ex'r.*

Jan. 6, 1837.

I will sell at the Plantation of said Morrison, two miles South-west of Charlotte, on Saturday, the 21st instant, the stock of Cattle and Hogs now on hand, Farming utensils a quantity of Roughness of different kinds, a good Road Wagon, and a first rate yoke of Oxen and Cart.

J. H. WILSON.

Notice to those concerned!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs all those indebted to him by Note or Book Account, that it is indispensably necessary that he should collect the same between now and the February Superior Court.

All kinds of Watch work done for cash only hereafter.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1837. 28-tf

N. B. A good assortment of goods for sale.

Lost,

ON Saturday evening last, on the road from Capps' Hill to Charlotte, a small Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The unfortunate loser, (who is a poor hard-working man, with a family to support,) would give a liberal compensation to the finder, by making application at the Printing Office in Charlotte. The money in the Pocket Book can be described to the finder's satisfaction.

Jan. 9, 1836.

Last Notice.

ALL those who have taken Beef from the subscriber, for the last three years, are requested to meet the subscriber in Charlotte, at *Mr.* Oate's office, near *Mr.* Parks, on each Saturday of this month, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making settlement, either by Cash or Note. Those failing to comply with this request may expect to settle with cost after the 1st day of February, 1837.

ISAAC CAMPBELL.

N. B. The undersigned has on hand a few good stall feed Beeves; also 1000 lbs. of good Pork, and 200 lbs. tallow which he will sell for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

I. C.

Jan. 7, 1837. 28-3w

Gold Mine for Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at the Court House in Charlotte, (being Tuesday of the County Court) that valuable Plantation known as the **Patterson Mine**, lying on the Potter Road, 9 or 10 miles from Charlotte. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

LEWIS DINKINS,
WM. ROSS,
Exrs. Jno. Patterson, dec'd.

Jan. 4, 1837. 28-3w

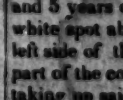
Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 7th inst., a Gray HORSE 15 hands high and 5 or 6 years old. No particular marks only the main lies on the left side. He was got from a man living in Rowan county about the 1st of December. Any person taking him up and giving me information shall be liberally rewaded.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1837. 28tf

Strayed



FROM the subscriber, near Charlotte, on the 2d inst. a small roan *Mule*, between 3 and 5 years old—it is of a dun color, with a white spot about the size of a dollar on the left side of the neck about where the forepart of the collar would work. Any person taking up said mule and informing the subscriber shall receive $5 for his trouble.

EVERETT STEWARD.

Jan. 11, 1837. 28tf

Davidson College.

THE Second Annual Instalment on the Subscription to this Institution is now due. It is hoped that the subscribers will meet it promptly. The collectors appointed in the several congregations last year are requested to act in the same capacity this year. The present will of necessity, be the year of greatest expense, as the Institution will go into operation on the first of March next. Are there not some who feel an interest in the enterprize, who have, as yet, given it no pecuniary assistance?—and will they not now, in this the time of its greatest need, lend a helping hand? Who will give us books for the Library? It was suggested to one congregation, that each one having the ability should present to the Library one or more volumes, as a New Year's Gift. This suggestion has brought in several valuable books. It is proposed that the friends of the Institution in all the other congregations act on the hint. Let each one give at least one volume. The Books may be put into the hands of the pastors of the respective congregations. Books on any subject will be thankfully received. Will the pastors bring this subject before their congregations?

P. J. SPARROW, Agent of Davidson College.

January 1, 1837.

Reference & Register.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

The following Circular from the Treasury Department is published for the information of all Pensioners:

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department,

2d. Comptroller's Office, Sept. 30, 1836.

The Agent for paying pensions at

SIR: In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, on heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury:

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed, unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payment will in future be made to any pensioner either in person or by attorney who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter one, section two, and from B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May 15, 1828, no proof of the subsistence of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent; their proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate. Respectfully sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBION K. PARRIS,
Comptroller.

DURHAM CATTLE.

At a great sale of Durham cattle, by the Ohio Company for English Cattle, at Indian Creek Farm, on the 18th Oct. the following prices were paid, viz: for Matchem, a bull, $1300; Young Waterloo, 1250; Comet Halcyon 1000; Duke of Norfolk 1250; Young Mary and her calf 1300, and some twenty or thirty others at prices varying from 700 to 1000.

We notice a sale of similar stock advertised at Brighton by Messrs. Coolidge & Hustead, for Monday next, and would recommend the attention of our agricultural friends, to the possession of such stock as of the utmost importance.—*Boston Atlas.*

Foreign Grain.—The sales of foreign grain the past week have been very extensive. Forty-seven thousand bushels of all descriptions have been sold, viz: 19,000 bushels of red German wheat, at $2 a $2 02; 19,000 do. white Dantzic, at $2 02 a $2 11½, the latter price on time; 3000 do. of red and white Dutch, $2; 5000 do. rye, from Trieste, and 2000 do. from Prussia. The market is now nearly cleared of foreign grain, and 6000 bushels of the Dantzic sold have not yet arrived.—*N. Y. Com.*

Sobriquets of American Cities.—New Haven is called 'The City of Gardens'—Baltimore 'The Monumental City'—Philadelphia 'The City of Right Angels'—Boston the 'Athens,' New York the 'London' of America.

Education.

THE Subscriber, after repeated solicitations, has consented to open a Classical School, for the reception of Pupils, near Sugar Creek Church, about three miles from Charlotte. The neighborhood is good, the situation is healthy and sufficiently retired from the allurements of vice and immorality. The subscriber hopes, since he has had considerable experience in the management of young men, that his labors will be sustained by a liberal patronage. The exercises of the School will commence on the second Tuesday of this month.

Tuition, including English Grammar, Geography, Languages and Mathematics, will be $10 per Session, five months.

For the first rudiments of English Literature $8.

R. I. McDOWELL.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 2, 1837. 28

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trust any wife Susan, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD JONES.

Jan. 2, 1837. 3w*

6 cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th inst. an indented apprentice by the name of Archibald F. Blount, about 15 years of age—he has a down look. All persons are forewarned harboring said apprentice under the penalty prescribed by law, as I am determined to enforce it against any and who may harbor him.

M. BROWN.

Jan. 26, 1837. 3w

ACME OF FASHION.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Draper & Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal share of patronage he has received for a number of years past as a Tailor, and would now invite their attention to his Stock of Goods, consisting at present of the following articles, viz:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Mulberry, Invisible and Rifle Green Cloths, Common Browns, Steel-mixed, Olive, and Drab do. Blue Black, Drab, Steel-mixed, Plaid and Striped Cassimeres, Merino and Silk Velvet Vestings, Cotton and Woollen Flannels, first quality; a general assortment of first rate Trimmings; also, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, and a few Fur Caps, with many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, all which have been selected with care by himself in the city of New York, and which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, for cash or on time to punctual customers.

I would here say that I am in the regular receipt of the **Fashions**, quarterly, and will execute orders in strict conformity thereto, unless otherwise specially instructed, ALWAYS WARRANTING A GOOD FIT.

I would respectfully invite gentlemen who have been in the habit of sending North and South for clothes, to try this establishment, believing that I can supply the materials as cheap, and give as good fits, and as much general satisfaction as any other establishment of the kind.

P. S. I want one or two first rate journeymen, to whom, if of steady habits, I will give liberal wages and constant employment. I also want one or two lads, as apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.

Charlotte, January 4, 1837. 27tf

N. B. Those indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and pay up their dues or settle before or by the February Court.

A. GRAHAM.

Valuable Lands and Mills and 15 or 20 Negroes,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South-west, offers for sale his Plantation in Mecklenburg county, situated about 12 miles from Charlotte, and 2 miles east of the road leading to Beaty's Ford. There is from 2500 to 3000 acres of as good land as any in the county, which will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. On the premises is a large brick Dwelling House, nearly new, and well-finished, with all necessary out-houses.

—ALSO—

I wish to dispose of my Saw and Grist Mills, on McDowell's Creek. They are in good repair. In the Grist Mill is French Burr Stones and every thing complete for manufacturing good Flour.

Terms made liberal.

—ALSO—

15 or 20 likely Negroes

for sale, for Cash.

JAS. G. TORRENCE.

Hopewell, Jan. 1, 1837. 26tf

NOTICE!

THE subscriber now offers for sale that valuable plantation on which he resides, lying 2½ miles from Charlotte, on the main road leading to Statesville, containing **230** acres. On the premises are all necessary buildings, good and convenient. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of good land, and convenient to Charlotte, would do well to call, view the land and hear the price, as a bargain may be had. For further particulars, enquire of the owner living on the premises. ROBT. F. BARNETT.

January 4, 1837. 130

NOTICE.

THE Partnership carried on at Fullwood's old store, under the firm of Wm. McBurney & co. ended the 1st inst. by its own limit; those indebted will please make payment as soon as possible, as the Books must be closed.

The subscriber will do business on his own account at the above stand on the most liberal terms. His stock which has been lately renewed, is large and well selected—some of direct importation. Those who trade for cash and want bargains will do well to call.

ROBERT SMALL.

Jan. 5, 1837. 130

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 3mw30

For Hire,

20 or 30 Negroes—Men, Women and Children—for the next year.—For further particulars apply at the Printing Office.

Dec. 19, 1836. 25

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

HAVING now acquired an exalted reputation in private practice by an invariable efficacy which could only have resulted from their exalted worth, has convinced the proprietor that he has only to make them extensively known to render that reputation universal.

It is only a few years since these Pills were first presented to the Public, but in that time scores thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by them, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever they are known they are rapidly coming into use and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of their merits.

They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and honestly promise no more than they faithfully perform.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of these Pills in his own private practice, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the proprietor, that he believed no article that appeared a better purgative the what they are recommended, and that they ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies. Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public, supported by testimonials of a character we decisive, from sources so respectable, or that has met with more general favor.

These Pills have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Spleen; such as Heartburn, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Headache, pain and distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Cholic, Jaundice, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving Sickness of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, and many incidental Nervous Affections; literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find these very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters, and particularly those from agues and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, as voyagers or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical Professors, and practised his profession many years in different climates, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of inveterate diseases.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, N. Y., inventor and sole proprietor. Each box containing forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

DEATH AND DISEASE.

Mend mans is, corpses sees—
'A mind well lodged, and unreclaime of cares.'

DEATH met DISEASE the other day,
And thus they gossipped on the way.
DEATH—How comes it friend, in every shape,
You let so many folks escape?
A few years back, and every elf
Once sick, you laid upon the shelf.
Dyspepsia then had power to kill—
Asthma defied the doctor's skill—
The lancet too at all times sought,
Its hecatomb of victims brought;
Then *Costiveness* could fatal prove,
And *Rheumatism* no power remove,
A simple cold where'er you went,
A subject to my kingdom sent:
How comes it then, that now-a-days,
Folks slip your gripe and go their ways?
Asthma subsides—*Dyspepsia's* cured,
The *faucet* is no more endured;
The sick to-day forget all sorrow,
And laugh at both of us to-morrow.
DISEASE—Dread Sire! I use all means I can,
To abbreviate the life of man;
I dog his footsteps from his birth,
'Till he returns to mother earth;
And though 'tis true that my success
Is daily growing less and less,
This satisfaction I can feel,
I have not slackened in my zeal—
I use all means I used of old;
Changes of weather—hot and cold;
I give them colds; I give them pains,
I rock their bones; I fire their veins;
I poison them with rancid bile,
In place of the digestive oil,
Yet all is useless—nothing kills,
DEATH—How's that!
DISEASE—They all take **Peters' Pills.**

A large and fresh supply of these celebrated Pills with the Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic & Hepatica, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 27, 1836.

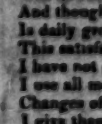
Wanted.

A GOOD Harness Maker. To such a one liberal wages will be given with prompt payment.

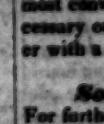
E. CASTEN.

Lancasterville, S. C. Dec. 23, 1836.

Land for Sale.



I WILL expose to Public Sale, on the 24th of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,



Two Tracts of Land,

belonging to the estate of Hugh McDowell, dec'd., for a more proper distribution amongst the Legatees. One tract lying on the waters of Steel Creek, joining the lands of Col. Grier and Robert Porter, containing 98 acres—between 30 and 40 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and all newly cleared, with buildings suitable for a small family. The other tract on Sugar Creek, joining the lands of James Byrott, dec'd., and M'Knight, containing 88 acres, nearly all uncleared. Any person wishing to purchase land, will do well to view these tracts.

There will be a credit of twelve months given, by giving a bond with approved security.

JOHN H. McDOWELL, Ex'r.

Dec. 5, 1836. 23

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Circular Shops, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as has ever been done in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 5, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Mocksville, Tenn., the left hand half of a One Hundred Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable at Philadelphia, No. 153, Letter E., dated Sept. 3, 1833, B. Jouden, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.

Dec. 12, 1836. 3w30

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those who have not settled their accounts due to the late firm of Dunlap & Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap, Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle them on or before the next February Court. Also, all persons indebted me by note or book account will please call and settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 5, 1836. 23tf

COME AT LAST!!

WILLIAMS & BOYD have just received a large supply of

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are aware that many persons have suffered in consequence of being compelled to do without this valuable *Medicine*—but now, all reasonable demands can be supplied.

Charlotte, Dec. 20, 1836. 22tf

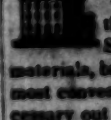
Have you **Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumption, or Spitting of Blood?**—Call at the Store of **Williams & Boyd** and get a Medicine prepared by Dr. Parsons, of Savannah, Ga.—This remedy is said to be effectual in the above cases, and one of the greatest discoveries ever made in the annals of Medicine.

For Sale,

AN excellent PIANO FORTE, warranted a good Instrument, and been in use but a short time. Inquire at this office.

Nov. 22d, 1836. 21tf

House and Lot for Sale.



THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1836.

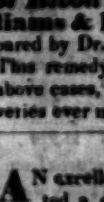
James D. Martin and Isaac Wilson, Adm'rs. vs. John Kerr and others, heirs at law of Rich'd. Kerr, dec'd. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Kerr, one of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said Nelson Kerr, appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in Charlotte, on the 4th Mondays in January next, and then and there answer or plead to said petition, it will be heard ex parte as to him and Judgment rendered accordingly. Witness Bryly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3. 23

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 19 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

Sporting & Scientific.

THE death of Mr. Phillips, Assistant to the above firm, and others, is necessary that all Persons having any DEMANDS to present their accounts, or present them for payment; and all those indebted to the late firm are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "CASH or NOTES" between this and next April, will be put in suit. This direction of the concern will admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Phillips.

Charlotte, 31st Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries;

and hopes by assiduous attention, good stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 31st Oct., 1836. 18tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Printer, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 39 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which gradually ulcerated, and continued to until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's *Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and restored it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

Warranties Deeds for sale at this Office.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 29.

Brandy, Peach,	65 a 70	Iron,		5½ a 6
do. Apple,	55 a 57	Molasses,		42 a 45
Bacon,	16 a 17	Nails, cut,		7½ a 8
Beeswax,	24 a	Sugar, brown,		9 a 12
Bale Rope,	1 a 19	Lead,		10 a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lime,		150 a
Cotton,	12½ a 15	Salt,		62 a 65
do Begging,	16 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,		3½ a 6
Corn,	80 a 85	Tallow,		9 a 10
Flaxseed,	90 a	Whisky,		35 a 37
Flour,	6 a 6½	Whiskey,		38 a 40
Feathers,	42 a 50	Wool,		25 a 30

CHERAW—JANUARY 3.

Bacon,	16 a 18	Iron,	5 a 6
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Molasses,	50 a 55
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	12½ a 15
Cotton,	13½ a 15½	Salt, in casks,	45 a 50
Corn,	70 a 75	do bush.	
Flour from wagon	10 a	Tallow,	10 a 12
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 12

Cotton. It would require a very prime article to bring 15½ cents.

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 24.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 50
Bacon, round,	20 a 22	do Orleans,	60 a 62
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	Salt, in casks,	35 a 37
Bagging, hemp,	20 a 22	do in bulk,	
do tow,	20 a 60	Sugar, loaf,	12 a 15
Cotton,	14 a 16	do Brown,	12 a 13
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	12 a 13
Corn,	87½ a 90	do St. Croix,	12 a 13
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	14 a 15
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12
do English,	5 a 6½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 24.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	11 a 12
Bacon,	12 a 14½	do No. 2,	10 a 11
do Hams,	17 a 19	do No. 3,	7 a 8
Butter,	18 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	9 a 12½	Rice, prime,	3½ a 4
Beeswax,	20 a 25	do inferior,	3 a 3½
Cotton, upland,	10 a 17½	Salt, in casks,	2 a 2½
Coffee, prime,	14 a 14	do in bulk,	
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	
Corn,	1 a 00	Sugar, Havana,	12 a 13
Cigar's Brandy,	1½ a 2	do muf.	10 a 11
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	10 a 11
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	11 a 12
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	9 a 11
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	1 a 2
Molasses, Cuba,	38 a 39	Tallow, Carolina,	9 a 10
do Orleans,	50 a 52	Whiskey,	31 a 32